

HERE AND THERE.

ONE-ARMED men always shake with the left hand.

AN Englishman named David Stanton rode 1,000 miles on a velocipede in six days recently.

IN Savannah, Georgia, the sender of a telegram pays to the city 10 cents tax on every message.

MISSIONARIES are already following up the trail made by Livingstone and Stanley along the Congo.

A cow of prolific propensities is reported in Garrett County, Maryland. She recently gave birth to nine calves.

WILL LISTER, a young man in Cedar County, Nebraska, was a while ago engaged to half a dozen young ladies, and would have been yet if they hadn't begun inviting each other to be bridesmaids.

A PHILADELPHIA jeweler rigged up a contrivance by which he could lock the door of his store by simply touching a spring under the counter. In a couple of days he succeeded in caging a pair of shop-lifters, who, while examining his goods, managed to slip two or three gold chains into their pockets.

THE German War Department is experimenting largely with the electric light, with a view of testing its adaptability to military purposes. It has been discovered that the light will distinguish small detachments as far as the rifle can shoot them, and also when out of rifle range show them with sufficient plainness to direct a cannonade on them.

ACCORDING to a new law in Connecticut, divorces can henceforth only be granted by reason of adultery, fraudulent contract, willful desertion for three years, seven years' absence and not heard from, habitual intemperance, intolerable cruelty and imprisonment for infamous crime in the State Prison.

THE Smithsonian Institute at Washington has just received some Indian relics from the Florida mounds, among which is a piece of gold rudely beaten into a representation of the head of a woodpecker, which is said to be the first specimen of gold found among the remains of the aboriginal tribes in America.

EDWARD DIXON, of Brookfield, Mass., for several years overseer in an African diamond mine, has returned home because of malarial fevers. He says the negroes have skins an eighth of an inch thick, and their holiday attire consists of a shirt or pants. The diamonds are taken from clay, which often requires blasting, and, after drying in the sun, is wet down and worked over to find gems.

Two young men, twins, of Hart County, Ga., worked out their father's debts, in compliance with his death-bed request. They were 13 years of age when they began, and attained their majority before finishing. Although frequently told that they were neither legally nor morally bound to do so, they persisted until the last cent was paid.

THE Philadelphia Press has compiled and published a comparative statement of prices from 1860 to the present. The list, which is an elaborate one, contains all the main staples which enter into food, clothing and the leading industries of the country, and the result shows that the cost of living to-day has not only reached the hard-pan rates before the war, but is, in fact, 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than in 1860.

Or discoveries about the telephone there is no end. The London (Eng.) Medical Journal says that a physician has been enabled to hear the sounds of the chest by telephone. The time is probably not far distant when a celebrated London physician will have consulting rooms in the principal cities of England connected with his residence by telephone, and then patients a hundreds miles away can be examined as accurately as at a personal visit.

ENGLISH explorers have stumbled upon a rare animal, or the negro-monkey of Java. This "amusing little cuss" is of an intensely black color, except underneath and at the root of the tail, where is a gray tint; the paws are long, delicate and silky; it becomes slightly gray on the head and back in old age. Like all black things it leads a troubled life, being chased and hunted in the Javanese forests, and sometimes 50 or more individuals associate together. Negro-monkeys are exceedingly shy, and bolt from the face of a man, so often have they been beaten with cudgels. Their fur is much prized, and their skin is prepared for European use in ornamenting riding saddlery and in military decoration.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted by the State Convention at Springfield, April 11.

The Democracy of the State of Illinois, assembled in convention, congratulate the country on the final settlement of questions resulting from the late civil war upon the principles of local self-government so long supported by the Democratic party, and reaffirm confidence in the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and their belief in the supremacy of civil over military power, the liberty of individual action uncontrolled by arbitrary laws, the separation of Church and State, support of free common schools, and the duty of all citizens to the lawfully expressed will of the majority; and we declare—

1. That reform must be made in the national, State, county and municipal governments, by a reduction of taxes and expenditures, the dismissal of unnecessary and incompetent officers and employees from the public service, and the strict enforcement of official responsibility; and that the provisions of the State Constitution limiting indebtedness and the rate of taxation shall be strictly observed and enforced.

2. That a tariff for revenue only should be adopted, and if discrimination is made, it should be made in favor of the necessities of life, and in order to remove a part of the burden from the masses of the people who are taxed so much, a graduated tax on incomes over a reasonable sum for support ought to be adopted and placed upon the surplus profits of the wealthy who escape their proportion of taxation.

3. We favor United States bonds and Treasury notes being subject to taxation the same as other property.

4. All contracts ought to be performed in good faith, according to the terms thereof, and the obligations of the Government discharged in lawful money, except where otherwise expressly provided upon their face and by the law under which they were issued, and repudiation should find no favor with an honorable people.

5. It is unwise to make any further reduction of the principal of the public debt for the present, and bonds as they mature, or sooner if possible, should be replaced by the issue of other bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. It is the duty of the Federal Government to issue bonds in small denominations to be sold in this country for the accommodation of those who wish to invest their savings in safe securities.

6. That we favor the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act.

7. That we applaud the action of Congress in the enactment of the Silver bill, and accept it as a partial measure of financial relief, but we demand such further legislation as may result in authorizing silver bullion certificates and legalizing the free coinage of the silver dollar, the demonetization of which we denounce as an act meriting the condemnation of the people.

8. It is the exclusive prerogative of the United States to issue all bills to circulate as money, and a right which ought not to be exercised by any State or corporation.

9. No further contraction of the volume of legal-tender Treasury notes ought to be allowed, and they should be subject to duties, taxes, and public dues, as well as private debts, and re-issued as fast as received.

10. The national bank notes should be retired, and instead of them there should be issued by the Government an equal amount of Treasury notes.

11. Subsidies in money, bonds, lands or credit ought not to be granted by the Federal Government.

12. The Bankrupt law ought to be immediately repealed.

13. Courts should be brought as close to the homes of litigants as economy in the Government will justify, and therefore the judicial power of the United States should be so regulated as to prevent in controversies between different States the transfer of cases from State to Federal courts, which are so far removed from the people as to make justice therein inconvenient, expensive and tardy. Not less than \$5,000 should be fixed as the minimum jurisdiction of such courts in such controversies.

14. The appointment by Federal courts of receivers of corporations who resist the payment of taxes in disregard of the rights of citizens and turn the earnings of corporations into foreign channels, is an evil that ought to be corrected by law, and Congress ought to enact such laws as will prohibit such evils, and prevent interference by Federal courts with the collection of State, county and municipal taxes by the appointment of receivers, granting injunctions or other procedure.

15. The wages of employees of corporations engaged in mining, manufacturing and transportation should be made a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporations, and said lien should be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

16. The system of leasing convict labor ought to be immediately abolished by the Legislature, and some measure adopted to protect manufacturers, mechanics, and laborers from unjust competition with the convict labor of other States.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

In addition to the above, which was submitted as a platform, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the acts of the leaders of the Republican party in defeating the choice of the people for President and Vice-President, is the monster political crime of the age—a crime against free government and the elective franchise—which can only be condoned when the criminals are driven from power and consigned to infamy by the people whom they have outraged, and we denounce the act of the President in appointing to high offices the corrupt members of the Returning Board as a reward for their infamous conduct, and we condemn the officers of the Federal Government who have attempted to interfere with the administration of justice in the courts of Louisiana.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Legislature to enact laws for the protection of depositors in savings and all other banks, and for the incarceration of defaulting bank officers.

Republican Congressional Caucus.

[Associated Press Report.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—A Republican caucus was held to-night in the Hall of the House of Representatives. There were about 110 Representatives, and upwards of 25 Senators present. Senators Conkling and Blaine were not among the number. Representative Hale presided, and Representative Conger acted as Secretary. The caucus appointed the following gentlemen as the National Republican Congressional Committee, the nomination of each member being made by the respective State delegations:

- Maine—Representative Hale.
- New Hampshire—Senator Rollins.
- Massachusetts—Representative Crapo.
- Rhode Island—Senator Burnside.
- Connecticut—Representative Wallcut.
- New York—Representative Hiseock.
- New Jersey—Representative Smickson.
- Pennsylvania—Representative Campbell.
- Virginia—Representative Jorgensen.
- North Carolina—Representative Brogden.
- South Carolina—Representative Rainey.
- Alabama—Senator Spencer.
- Mississippi—Senator Bruce.
- Louisiana—Senator Kellogg.
- Ohio—Representative Foster.
- Tennessee—Representative Thornburgh.
- Indiana—Representative Sexton.
- Illinois—Senator Oglesby.
- Missouri—Representative Pollard.
- Arkansas—Senator Dorsey.
- Michigan—Representative Hubbell.
- Florida—Representative Busbee.
- Iowa—Senator Allison.
- Wisconsin—Senator Cameron.
- California—Representative Page.
- Minnesota—Representative Dunnell.
- Oregon—Senator Mitchell.
- Kansas—Representative Phillips.
- Nebraska—Senator Jones.
- Nebraska—Senator Faddock.
- Colorado—Senator Chase.
- New Mexico—Delegate Romero.
- Washington Territory—Delegate Jacobs.
- Dakota Territory—Delegate Kidder.
- Wyoming Territory—Delegate Corbett.

No members were appointed from the following named States and Territories, there being no Republicans among their members: Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky, Texas, West Virginia, Utah Territory, Arizona, Idaho and Montana.

Senator Sargent offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Restoration of the Democratic party to power would be a great national calamity, to avert which all patriotic citizens should put forth their best efforts; and Whereas, Nearly 80,000 Republican officials throughout the land understand themselves to be under orders from the President to abstain from participation in some of the necessary steps in this great work; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President be requested to rescind his order forbidding participation by officials in the executive branch of the civil service in meetings of the caucus, conventions and committees of a political character.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting transmit a copy of this resolution, properly authenticated, to the President.

Senator Sargent addressed the caucus on the subject presented by him, and was followed by other gentlemen, who spoke with much earnestness against the above order of the President, and of the injury which has resulted to the Republican party by its enforcement, the Democrats reaping largely the advantage. There was a general concurrence in the proposition presented.

The debate was mainly confined to the proposition of Senator Sargent, and with merely incidental references to the President, but not alluding to his Southern policy.

On motion, Senator Edmunds's resolutions were referred to the Congressional Committee with power to confer with the President on the subject.

On motion of Representative Price, it was resolved that the Chairman of the caucus be authorized to appoint a committee of eleven members of the House to confer with such committee as may be selected by the Republican Senators, with a view to consultation with reference to the questions that should properly be considered at the present session.

The proceedings of the caucus were entirely harmonious, and an adjournment took place after a session of two hours.

Our American Boys.

Advertise for a clerk or book-keeper, occupations overstocked to repletion, and the large majority of the applicants are Americans. Advertise for a gardener, a practical farmer, blacksmith or mason, and the chances are that the less numerous applicants will be of foreign birth.

We have among us a theory that all honest labor is honorable. But in practice this is reversed. Few Americans in prosperous circumstances will make their sons skilled as carpenters, blacksmiths, masons or in scores of other so-called minor callings. The "honor" appertaining to a trade of almost any description exists only as a sentimental fiction. The mechanic is not really honored. His calling often places him out of the pale of fashion and society, unless he combine with it a talent for politics, joins the legislative or political rings, becomes a contractor and buys his fellow-craftsmen at the lowest possible rate, as he would machines.

The average American father covets for his son position as a ruler and a statesman. Every American boy starts in life for the Presidency. The average duration of a generation of men is said to be thirty odd years. In such period only seven and one-half American boys may attain the "highest office in the gift of the people." The rest must be content with such minor positions as Governors, Senators, Assemblymen, Collectors, Custom-house Weighers or Constables.

The great gate and chief entrance to the goal at Washington is the law. Entered on the lists as a lawyer and the course is open to the American boy. But the machinists, gardeners, masons, blacksmiths and carpenters may only stand without the ropes and look on. It is said that the practical Prince Albert made each of his boys learn a trade. The Prince of Wales has, it is reported, skill as a shoe-maker. Should he, through revolution, become a wanderer, as were Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon at one period of their lives, he will have his cobblership to fall back on. Here he might, as the Fifth Avenue shoemaker, soon accumulate a fortune.

But there is little use in advising the American father to have his son taught a trade. There is little encouragement for the young man to enter on any calling which may stint him out from the smile of fashionable society. He can flourish only in the ranks of law, medicine, divinity, or as a partner in a wealthy firm, or exist and dawdle as a rich man's son. Meantime, the men who are doing the work of the country, laying its rails, forging its iron, tilling its soil and manning its marine are largely foreigners. Two-thirds of the mates in what merchant service is left us are of foreign birth. The native-born American is known chiefly as President, Senator, Governor, or—tramp. Speak to the next tramp you meet on the street and see if he is not one of "Our Boys."

A STROKE of lightning took off a Georgia negro's boots, and did no injury. We see what this leads to. Mr. Edison will turn his attention to the elements presently, and bootjacks will go the way of all superseded things.

The Stewart Woman's Hotel.

The opening of the Stewart Hotel for Women has been the occurrence of special local interest in New York the past week, and its plan and character have been subjected to much unintelligent criticism—the natural result of the general preconception of Mr. Stewart's purpose as that of making a semi-charitable refuge for working-women. It has not infrequently been spoken of as Mr. Stewart's charity and his great memorial. Now it appears that it is scarcely more a charity than his great stores, or his factories—they give employment, this gives harborage; in the one regular wages are punctiliously paid, in the other the specified terms are to be invariably exacted. Yet the new hotel, though as thoroughly embodying the business principles of Mr. Stewart as any other of his ventures, is truly a memorial; and it may prove on that very account a much more worthy and enduring one than an absolute charity.

The building, a handsome seven-story structure occupying a commanding site on the square between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, where fashionable Park Avenue begins to rise above the horse-railroad tunnel and busy Fourth Avenue descends down town, has long been an object of interest to the country visitor, especially during the years that it remained with boarded windows, because, as the card-conductors used to explain, Stewart was bound to get his work done at cheaper than the market rates. It is now as thoroughly built and as perfectly appointed as any house in the city. Its walls, partitions, floors and stairways are of iron and brick, making it as nearly fire-proof as can be. Its rooms are large, well lighted and generously furnished, not with painted abominations, but good walnut bedsteads, dressing-cases, etc., and each room with its carpets of separate design and border. It contains eight large reception rooms, a general parlor as well appointed as that of the Windsor or other high-priced hotels, and a library that contains nearly 3,000 volumes, and is most luxuriously arranged for their use by the inmates. The building incloses a court with a fountain and flowers—an item of luxury beyond the wont of city hotels, while in all material comforts and conveniences it equals the best of them.

This really admirable hotel must be judged by its purposes, not by the misconceptions which have gained so considerable hold on the public. The intention of Mr. Stewart may perhaps be disapproved by philanthropic people who would have chosen rather to aid a poorer class—the ill-paid clerks and needle-women, employees of milliners, tailors, dressmakers, and so on, who abound in the great city. Very plainly this hotel is not meant for these at all, but for a class almost as numerous, including the proprietors of small shops of millinery, fancy goods, confectionery; the cashiers and heads of departments in large stores; those who design, write for the press, do literary work, teach music; students of art or medicine or singing or the piano; and all, indeed, who can from their work, or from their savings in preparation for work, afford the rates charged. These rates are \$6 per week each for boarding and lodging, provided two room together; \$1 a week extra for occupying alone a single room; from \$3 to \$5 a week extra for occupying alone a large parlor-room. Of course no one can live in this hotel who earns less than \$10 per week, and it would be much pleasanter if she earned \$15. But within these limits certainly a very great many excellent women in New York are included; and these will doubtless obtain for their money accommodations quite worth it, and extraordinary privileges besides.

Much ado also is made about the restrictions imposed upon the inmates of the hotel. No sewing-machines, dogs, cats, birds, trunks, boxes, washer-women or visitors will be allowed in the rooms—though the last-mentioned class may be excepted on permission of the managers. Nails must not be driven in the rooms. Keys of the rooms must be left at the office. The gas must be turned off in all the rooms at half-past 11, when the hotel will be closed. A bath costs ten cents. Applications for board must be in writing, and accompanied by references or certificates as to character, with statement of employment. Boarders will not be accepted unless of good character, engaged in daily work "or employment" (whatever that "or" means) and over 12 years of age. The boarder has to subscribe to these regulations on entering, and the manager may turn out a boarder arbitrarily—"with or without cause," the expression is. These are not all, but they are the principal regulations, and the majority are of the same nature as those enforced in the best hotels, while some of them will necessarily be

modified after due trial. A hotel can not be quite so ascetic as a nunnery, and so Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton will find out. Mr. Hilton has indeed abrogated one of the rules at the start—that which requires that every inmate must be actually engaged in some labor; for he says that one of the best uses of the hotel will be for women who desire employment and want a safe and respectable place to stay while they are seeking it.

Another class of women to whom the Stewart Hotel offers a desirable opportunity, is that of country residents without friends in the city, who wish to enjoy the shopping advantages of the metropolis. Rooms are set apart for such transient occupants, who must, however, always notify the manager and engage their rooms in advance; and of course these women must, equally with the boarders, furnish satisfactory credentials. The main idea of these numerous safe-guards ought not to be misunderstood. In the first place, the women's hotel must be known as a place altogether above suspicion, a home which warrants the character of its inmates. And then the several inmates must have regard to the general comfort of their neighbors—therefore the prohibition of pets, pianos, etc. Of course all this is experimental, but the guards now ordered seem mostly prudential and sensible. We learn that there are now about 200 guests, or one-fifth the number that can be accommodated, which is a fair beginning. It is under charge of a man thoroughly acquainted with hotel management, who has for some years had the care of Stewart's other hotel property. We certainly hope it will prove that the Stewart Women's Hotel meets a genuine public want. It will be very unlike the other enterprises of the merchant prince if it does not.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Horses and the Horse Trade.

The number of horses in the United States is estimated at 8,000,000, Illinois ranking first in numbers, New York next with over half a million; then Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Texas, Iowa, Indiana, and Kentucky. The number of horses in the New England States is estimated at 500,000, Maine having the largest number and Massachusetts next. The farm or workhorses of Maine and Vermont are noted throughout the land. The farmer who breeds horses knows his own interests well enough to study the tastes of the community, and to breed up to them. Speed is, to be sure, only one of the many qualities which are essential to a good roadster, and size, style, action, temper, form, constitution, and enduring equalities are equally important in making a general estimate of the character of horses. The horses raised in Maine are, generally speaking, fine specimens of the equine race. So are those imported from Vermont and Canada, the latter having qualities of their own quite distinct from the thorough New England animal. The weight of a good roadster may vary from 950 to 1,000 pounds. For ordinary purposes on the road and for general work an old horse dealer tells us that 1,000 pounds is heavy enough. A larger size horse would not be found serviceable in horse cars, omnibuses, or hacks, and certainly not in the buggy or light carriage. A heavy horse will not last so long over the hard pavements of the city as a medium sized one. The practice now conforms to this rule, we believe, as strangers will especially notice in all large cities (in the East at least) quick, tough horses for most kind of work. A medium sized horse will range from 144 to 154 hands in height.—Dunton's Spirit.

Jupiter's Changes.

The physical changes that are seen to take place on the planet Jupiter have of late years received increased attention at the hands of possessors of large telescopes, and among these Bredichin of Moscow, whose 18 photolithographs of the planet as observed by him constitute a rare contribution in this line. In making these, he employed a telescope of nearly 10 inches aperture, with a superb magnifying power of 250. He distinguished six distinct regions, two of which he designates as polar regions, one equatorial, two tropical, and one lying between the north tropical and north polar. One of the tropical zones, says M. Bredichin, seemed always to have a color—described as being somewhat green and somewhat blue; a color very similar to that observable in a thick block of ice. The mean breadth of the equatorial band was 9 deg. 7 sec., varying, however, from 7 deg. 7 sec. up to 13 sec. Luminous spots were frequently distinguishable here and there, surpassing in brilliancy all other portions of the planetary disk.

It is proposed that an inclined railway be built to the summit of Lookout Mountain from Chattanooga.